MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITE SLAVEHOLDERS."

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beyond six months. We occasionally send numbers to those sho are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slaere truth, with the hope that they will either apscribe themselves, or use their influence to mendits circulation among their friends. Communications intended for insertion. phe aldressed to Marius R. Robinson, Editor. Allothers to Evilly Robinson, Publishing Ag't.

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# THE BUGLE.

Letter from Henry C. Wright.

SULLIVAN, Medina Co., ? Sept. 8, 1852.

DEAR MARIUS :- I came to this town veserday with Charles Griffing, to hold a meetalsehood, right and wrong; liberty and sla- us by her efforts. very; all that is pure and good with all that simpure and evil.

and evil-pervades this entire nation in Church and State. There is no outrage that nan ever committed against man which the priests and politicians do not daily array to econcile with righteousness. Theft, robbery, murder, and piracy; polygamy, concuhinge, the abolition of marriage, prostitution, adultery, parents rearing their children all domestic relations and endearments; the public flogging of women, and selling them b prostitution: every conceivable crime and mely; Church and State are ever seeking to reconcile with Christianity and Humanity.

What is the result? The entire destruction of the moral sense of the people. There is not on earth a tribe or nation of men, whose moral nature is so palzied, whose conscience is so obtuse, whose reason is so clouded on social and domestic rights and duties, and whose entire moral constitution ter of any savage or heathen tribe which is is God and its government. This has been the first extract. the result of the effort to compromise between

how far this spirit of compromise, has resalted from the necessity, to sustain the common errors respecting the Bible, of reconthing all the vices, impurities, cruekies, and this institution-as in the recent Slave Act trimes of the Jews with the pure teachings and example of Jesus, with natural justice and equity, and with the purest instincts and mission of courts and jurists in Europe again sympathies of our nature.

Politics are all in all here. The churches and ministers suspend their work of saving souls of their flocks. A Baptist council is in session here to try Elder Fink for slander union priests who slander and lie were tried and cast out-llow many would be left? few indeed. All the Baptist priests and laymen about here are to be here several days, to to be a slanderer. Not one hour can they spend to purify it of man stealers and murderers. Na ans could sit in that council one hour as I have to-day and hear them vent Liberty and Humanity have nothing to hope from them.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

# Letter from Henry C. Wright.

LITCHFIELD, Sept. 11, 1852.

DEAR MARIUS :- Last Sunday I delivered

of crime, by their prayers and sermons at terpretation. But here are rules which canfunerals. On such occasions, too, have they not be disobeyed. With electric might for given power to their absurd, unnatural and most hurtful theology. I am glad to see ab- the Constitution. Each and all make Slaolitionists using such occasions to deepen very impossible as a national institution.and spread the feelings and principles of They either from the Constitution every foun-Anti-slavery, and of all reforms. Thave tried tain out of which it can be derived. to improve this occasion to advance the discloses the prevailing objects and princifearfully does slavery tend to corrupt the impressed. Here they first catch the genius fountains of place of social and moral health of the place. Here they first eatch the genius in the oppressor and the oppressed? It is only is first heard. "We the People of the not possible that a nation can be physically and socially regenerated, and saved that tolerates slavery in her midst.

cancy in our friend Griffing's family that will be long felt by the abolitionists that have which, we must be ever struggling in our young abolitionist and friend of humanity and a more attentive audience I never ad- in the spirit world, she was needed here, her surely Liberty is national. dressed. I showed how all the political par- work on earth was not done; her mission ties have embraced opinions, and placed was not accomplished, it had hardly begun, themselves in a position to maintain which and but for the violations of the laws of life, they must ever be casting about in their by human agency, she had now been among minds to devise ways to reconcile truth and us; to sustain us by her sympathy, and aid

The spirit of compromise between good progress. How fearful has been its influence from the record of this nation. When driven from all other hiding places, slavery has found its great Bulwark of defence in the Bible. The Bible has been made the enemy very was sectional. of abolitionists and the friend of slaveholders. I am thankful the friends of humanity are for the market as beasts, the annihilation of inquiring into the authority of a Book that is earth's two greatest enemies.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

#### The True Relations of the General Govern- regarded Slavery as sectional, and would not ment to Slavery.

A highly esteemed Free Soiler, has sent us an argument on the anti-slavery character of the constitution. We wish always to deal out to our readers the best in our power. a substitute, authorizing "a tax on such mi-And as we think that our readers and our gration or importation, at a rate not exceeding is so wrecked, as are those of this nation.— correspondent will agree with us that Mr. the average of duties laid on unports." This is any Freedom is national. Sumner's is the better of the two, we give it now, though for want of room it was omitted

1. And now for the TRUE RELATIONS OF neglect well established principles.

It Slavery be national, if there be any power in the National Government to uphold -it must be by virtue of the Constitution .-Nor can it be by mere inference, implication, or conjecture. According to the uniform adand again promulgated in our country, Slavery can be derived only from clear and special recognition. "The state of Slavery." said Lord Mansfield, pronouncing judgment souls, fill after election. The election of a in the great case of Somersen, "is of such a president is of more importance than the nature, that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons moral or political, but only by positive law. It is so odious, that nothing can be suffered to support it but Postand lying. If all the pro-slavery and pro- TIVE LAW" (Howeli's State Trials, vol. 20, p. 82.) And a slave-holding tribanal, the Supreme Court of Mississippi, adopting the same principle, has said:

"Slavery is condemed by reason and the laws of nature. It exists and can exist only through parify their sect of one whom they suspect | municipal regulations" (Harry vs. Decker,

> And another slaveholding tribunal, the Supreme Court of Kentucky, has said:

"We view this as a right existing by positi aw of a municipal character, without foundatheir hatred of one another and not feel that tion in the law of nature or the unwritten and common law" (Rankin vs. Lydia, 2 Marshall,

Of course every power to uphold Slavery two discources in this place on Human life; their labor; which substitutes concubinage our brethren in the Southern States will

or dead." Such is coming to be the feeling | "positive" language gives to Congress any does not consider these persons as property; | the oath of office. Without delay, attended who, while confessing that he was a master pure and just. The priesthood have strengthened their power for evil and for the support yound its express letter into the region of in-Freedom, they send a pervasive influence through every provision, clause, and word of

cause of liberty and reform in this place; to ples of the Constitution. This is the vestiimpress on all the necessity of knowing and bule through which all must pass, who obeying the laws of life and health. How would enter the sacred temple. Here are the inscriptions by which they are earliest United States," says the Preamble, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish jus tice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the com; on defence, promote the general The death of Josephine has made a va- welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Thus, according to uning on Slavery. In the evening had a good ever found, and will ever find a hearty wel- deniable words, the Constitution was ordainmeeting in the Methodist house. I spoke on come in this kind family so devoted to the ed, not to establish, secure, or sanction Slathe danger of embracing an idea, to maintain | cause of the oppressed and outcast. That | very-not to promote the special interests of in any way, form, or manner; but to "estabminds to reconcile absolute and eternal con-minds to reconcile absolute and eternal con-minds to reconcile absolute and eternal con-minds to reconcile absolute and eternal con-malicitions in morals. Many were present, faithfully for the slave. She was not needed and "secure the blessings of Liberty." Here

> Secondly. Next in importance to the Preamble are the explicit contemporaneous declarations in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and elsewhere, expressed in different forms of language, but all tending to the same conclusion. By the Preamble the Constitution speaks for freedom. B these declarations, the Pathers speak as the The two past evenings I have lectured Constitution speaks. Early in the Convenhere on the influence of the Bible on human tion, Governeur Motris, of Penn. broke forth in the language of an Abolitionist: " He never would concur in unhalding domestic to sustain war and slavery! But for the Bi- Stavery. It was a nefarious histiation. I ble-humanity had long ago blotted slavery was the curse of Heaven on the State where it prevailed." Oliver Ellsworth, of Connec ticut, said: "The morality or wisdom o Slavery are considerations belonging to th States themselves." According to him, Sin

At a later day, a discussion ensued on the clause touching the African slave, which reveals the definite purposes of the Convention. From the report of Mr. Madison v. made to support WAR and SLAVERY-the learn what was said. Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts, "thought we had nothing do with the conduct of the States as to Ear sanction to d. According to the orive on

> make it national. Roger M. Sherman, of Connecticut, "was opposed to any tax on slaves imported, as making the matter worse because it implied they were property." He would not have Slavery national. After debate, the subject was committed to a committee of eleven, who subsequently reported language, classifying persons with merchana recognition that they nally agreed to make the chause read:

everywhere under the Constitution, were alstitution all idea that there can be property in man. Remember well, that Mr. Sherman as acknowledging men to be property;" that Mr. Madison was also opposed to it, because he "thought it ierong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be with the breath of Freedom, property in man;" and that, after these obections, the clause was so amended as to exclude the idea. But Slavery cannot be national, unless this idea is distinctly and unequivocally admitted into the Constitution.

Nor is this all. In the Massachusetts Concompleted, was submitted for ratification, a openly declared that, according to his view, Slavery was sectional, and not national. His language was pointed. "I apprehend," he must have an origin as distinct as that of says, "that it is not in our power to do any-Slavery itself. Every presumption must be thing for or against those who are in Starery in very. as strong against such a power as against the Southern States. No gentleman within A power so peculiar and offensive, these walls detests every idea of Slavery so hostile to reason, so repugnant to the law more than I do; it is generally detested by of nature and the inborn Rights of Man; the people of this Commonwealth; and I which despoils its victims of the fruits of ardently hope the time will soon come, when

it speaks of them as persons."

ions in favor of Slavery and in derogation of

Thirdly. According to a familiar rule of interpretation, all laws concerning the same matter, in pari materia, are to be construed ogether. By the same reason, the grand publical acts of the Nation are to be contrued together, giving and receiving light rom each other. Earlier than the Constituon was the Declaration of Independence, anbodying, in immortal words, those primal uths to which our country pledged itself ith its baptismal vows as a Nation. "We ld these truths to be self-evident," says the

ite, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to ecure these rights governments are institued among men, deriving their just powers rom the consent of the governed." But this oes not stand alone. There is another naonal act of similar import. On the successof close of the Revolution, the Continental Congress,in an address to the people, repeated d," said the Nation again, "that it has ever the rights of human nature. By the blessing of the Author of these rights, they have provailed over all opposition, and roam THE BASIS of tileteen independent States." Such were the acts of the Nation in its united capacity. Whatever may be the privileges of States in their individual capacities, within their several local jurisdictions, no power can be attributed to the Nation, in the absence of positive, unequivocal grant, inconistent with these two national declarations. Here, sir, it is the national heart, the national soul, the national will, the national voice, which must inspire our interpretation of the Constitution, and enter into and diffuse itself through all the national legislation.-Thus again is Freedom national.

Fourthly. Beyond these is a principle of the common law, clear and indisputable, a supreme rule of interpretation from which in this case there can be no appeal. In any question under the Constitution every word is to be construed in favor of liberty. This rule, which commends uself to the national reason is sustained by time honored maxims of our early incistrated.

Since Commend the account the a expresses it, when he says, that "the law is always ready to catch at anything in favor of liberty" (2. Brack. Com., 84.) The rule is repeated in various forms. Favores ampli-

will sant: odia restringunda. Favors are to Lex Anglie est lex misericordie. The law of ani casu libertali dant favorem. The laws of Englated in every case show favor to liberty. And this sentiment breaks forth in natural though miense, force, in the maxim: Impius t cruedelis judicandus est qui libertati non favet. He is to be adjudged impaus and cruel who does not favor liberty. Reading the Constitution in the admonition of these rules, again

Figlidy. From a learned judge of the Suwere properly. Mr. Sherman at once de- lon of the Court, we derive the same lesson. not perpetrated by this nation; and that too in the first extract we published of the speech. clared himself "against this part, as acknowl- In considering the question whether a State under the sanction of its bible, its religion, In the regular order of the speech, it preceeds edging men to be properly, by taxing them as can prohibit the importation of slaves as such under the character of slaves." Mr. merchandise, and whether Congress, in the Graham "thought Mr. Sherman should con- exercise of its power to regulate commerce sider the duty not as implying that slaves are among the States, can interiere with the slave berry and slavery. It is high time to ask the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO SLAVERY. property, but as a discouragement to the imbed bear of compromise has reuridical phrase, "thought it wrong to admit trade from any intervention of Congress, de in the Constitution the idea that there could clares openly that the Constitution acts upon e property in man." After discussion, it was no man as property. Mr. Justice McLean says: "If slaves are considered in some of "But a tax or duty may be imposed on such the States as merchandise, that cannot dimportation, not exceeding ten dollars for each vest them of the leading and controlling quality of persons by which they are desig The difficulty seemed then to be removed, nated in the Constitution. The character of and the whole clause was adopted. This property is given them by the ideal law.—record demonstrates that the word "persons" This law is respected, and all rights under it was employed in order to show that slaves, | are respected by the Federal authorities; but the Constitution acts upon slaves as Persons, ways to be regarded as persons, and not as and not as property." "The power over Sla-property, and thus to exclude from the Convery belongs to the States respectively. It is local in its character, and in its effects' (Groves vs. Slaughter, 15 Peters R., 507) .was opposed to the clause in its original Here again Slavery is sectional, while Freedom is national.

Sir, such briefly are the rules of interpretation, as applied to the Constitution, fill it

Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt.

To the histoy and prevailing sentiments of the times we may turn for further assurance. In the spirit of Freedom the Constitution was formed. In this spirit our Fathers always vention, to which the Constitution, when spoke and acted. In this spirit the National Government was first organized under Washveteran of the Revolution, General Heath, ington. And here I recall a scene, in uself a touchstone of the period, and an example for us, upon which we may look with pure national pride, while we learn anew the relations of the National Government to Sla-

The feeble Government of the Confederation and earnest aspirations of the country were had passed away. The Constitution, slowly with them. At the North these were broad representatives, and sensions, and even their matured in a national Convention, discussed before the people, defended by masterly pens, had been already adopted. The thirteen States stood forth a nation, wherein was thought of the Author of the Declaration of Indestination and diversity. is relations and responsibilities, on the occasion of the death of Josephine, eldest daughter
of Charles and Josephine Griffing. There
was a large gathering of abolitionists and
fiends of reform of this and from adjoining
forms. More than 12 years ago one of the
most devoted abolitionists of New England,
Mary Clark, of Concord, N. H., said just be
fore the redath:—No slaveholding or war
making priest shall spread his bloody hands
making priest shall spread his bloody hands
in prayer over my body after my soul has
left it, nor before. I will have none such to
muter their impious prayers over me living

muter the constitution of the double sense, of the muter than the save

it speaks of them as persons."

Thus distinctly and constantly, from the very lips of the framers of the Constitution, be moved to the balcony in front of the edition, be moved to the balcony in front of the edition. open street, and eagerly watching this great and fament my want of conformity to the

presence, beneath the uncovered heavens, execute the office of President of the United

patriot eyes rested upon the glowing on ign, what currents must have rushed swiniy thro his soul! In the early days of the Kevola- and of the diversities of re-

tound a home. But in the only territories at this time belonging to the Nation, the broad every child of man, to every partaker of region of the North-west, at had already, by possible, even before the adoption of the Can-struction. The District of Columbia, with its moderate language, but by a public act, re-

The Government thus organized was Auti-Slavery in character. Washington was a marting of the Warming Court larger the firm declared, by letter, "that it was among his which Slavery may be abolished by law; Slavery, his suffrage should not be wanting ; and still further, in conversation with a distinguished Abolitionist, a travelling propagandist of Freedom, Brissot de Warville, recently welcomed to Mount Vernon, he had openly announced, that to promote this obect in Virginia, "he desired the formation of a Society, and that he would second it." and name, in an elaborate discourse often by this authentic testimony, he takes his present leave of his or the law in the present leave of his or the law. By this authentic testimony, he takes his place with the early patrons of Abolition societies.

the Constitution, were illustricus men, who is lives and recorded words now rise in judge-ment. There was John Adams, the Vice President—great vindicator and final accordance of the Church in harmony demonstrates. the important post of Minister of Poreign Bruish Aboutmonsts, the honorary degree of Affairs under the Confederation, he found time to organize the Abolstion Society of New York, and to act as its President unit, wrote "I would present a bill for this purpose with great care, and I would never cease moving it till it became a law or I ceased to be a member. Till America comes into this measure, her prayer to Heaven will be im-

The Revolution had been accomplished. But they were not alone. The convictions will conjugate them, for the sake of consisten-

we learn the falsehood of the recent assump- fice. A countless multitude, throughing the excellence and received of her precepts, The oath was administered by the Chancel. consummate learning and forensic powers, or of New York. At this time, and in this the acknowledged head of the American Washington first took this vow upon his has: est, trathful elequence—better far for his "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully nemocy than his transendant professional States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and detend the Constantion of the United States."

I to not the United States. Over the President, on this high occasion, "by the eternal principles of natural justice, ation, "that all men are created equal, that floated the National Flag, with its stripes of the master in the Elate has a right to hold

tion, in those darkest hours about Boston, instructive to observe the general accord,after the battle of Bunker Hill, and belote The Quakers first here their testimony. At the Declaration of Independence, the thirteen stripes had been first unduried by him, as the body, under the early teachings of George emblem of Union among the Colonies for the | Fox, and by the crowning exertion of Ben-Congress, in an address to the people, repeated the same long truth. "Let it be remember-had been named the Union Flag. Trial, band of Abolitionists, penetrated by the coned," said the Nation again, "that it has ever been the pride and the boast of America, that the rights for which she has contended were the rights of burgen nature. Be the blassing.

Struggle, and war, were now ended, and the Union that it was unlawful to hold a fellow-man in bondage. The Methodists, numer-terably established. To every benefice these memories must have been full of pride and their preachers to proclaim the same truth. consolation. But looking back upon the Their rules in 1788 denounced in formal scene, there is one circumstance which, language "the boying or selling of bodies more than all its other associations, fills the soul-more even than the suggestions of an intention to enslave them." The words Union which I prize so much. Ar This of their great apostle, John Wesley, were MOMENT, WHEN WASHINGTON TOOK HIS FIRET CONSTRUCTION OF THE National Convention, the burning tract was UNITED STATES, THE NATIONAL LINSIGN, NO. circulated in which he exposes American WHERE WITHIN THE NATIONAL TERRITORY. Slavery as the "vilest" of the world-"such cure ev ntually the final abolition of Slavery in America." The Congregationalists of New England, also of the faith of John Calvin, and with the hatred of Slavery belonging to were sternly united against line wrong. As nent leader and divine, published his tract showing it to be the Duty and Interest of the American States to Emancipate all their African slaves, and declaring that "Slavery oppressive-a very great and crying sinthere being nothing of the kind equal to it on the face of the earth." And, in 1791, shortly after the adoption of the Constitution. the second Jonathan Edwards, a twice-hon-By the side of Washing, as standing be- "If we judge the fature by the past," said neath the national flag he swore to support the celebrated preacher, " within fifty years the Constitution, were illustrious men, where if from this time, it will be as shameful for a

ator of our national independence-whose declaration, that, "consenting to Slavery is a declaration, that," consenting to Slavery is a declaration, that, "consenting to Slavery is a declaration, that," consenting to Slavery is a declaration of the declaration, that, "consenting to Flavery is a specification, that is a specification of the also was a companion in arms and attached by the voice of Massachusetts, which had friend, of incomparable genius, the yet youth- already abolished Slavery. Dartmonth Colful Hamilton, who, as a member of the Abolition Society of New York, had only recently united in a solemn petition for those whites." Yale College, by its president, the who, "though free by the laws of God, are emment divine, Ezra Stiles, became the head held in Slavery by the laws of the State." of the Abolition Society of Connecticut. There, too, was a noble spirit, the ornament | And the University of William and Mary, in of his country, the examplar of courage, Virginia, testified its sympathy with this truth, and virtue, who, like the son, ever cause at this very time, by conferring upon held an uncerting course, John Jay. Filling Granville Straep, the acknowledged chief of

by the nomination of Washington, he be- and the College. Franklin, in his last liter-came the Chief Justice of the United States, any labor of his late; Jufferson, in his notes In his sight Slavery was an "imquity," "a on Yuguna; Barlow, in his measured verse; sin of crimson dye,', against which ministers of the gospel should testify, and which the Government should seek in every way to abolish. "Were I in the Legislature," he and though now but have known, one of the

the most essential rights of human nature, and atterly repugnant to the precepts of the Gospel." Still another, of a more important character, came from the Abolition Society of Pensylvania, and signed by Benjamin Franklin, as president. This venerable man, whose active life had been devoted to the welfare of mankind at home and abroadwho, both as philosopher and statesman, had arrested the admiration of the world-who had ravished the lightning from the skies Executive Committee meets October 3:d. and the scenter from a tyrant-who, as a member of the Continental Congress, had set his name to the Declaration of Independence, and, as a member of the National Convention, had again set his name to the Constitution-in whom more, perhaps, than in any other person, was embodied the true hope all of our readers will obtain the speech spirit of American institutions, at once prac- and peruse it entire. We allude to that in retical and humane-than whom no one could be more familiar with the purposes and aspirations of the founders-this veteran. eighty-four years of age, within a few months of his death, now appeared by peti- anti-slavery character of the Constitution. Untion at the bar of that Congress, whose pow- like some others, however, he does not attempt ers he had belped to define and establish.-This was the last political act of his long life. Listen now to the prayer of Franklin.

"Your memorialists, particularly engaged in attending to the distresses arising from Slavery, believe it to be their indispensible duty to present this subject to your notice. They have observed with real satisfaction that many important and salutary powers are vested in you for promoting the welfare and securing the blessings of literty to the people of the United States; and as they conceive that these blessings ought rightfully to be administered, without distinction of colour to all descriptions of people, so that they include themselves in the pleasing expectation, that nothing which can be done for the relief of the unhappy objects of their care, will be either omitted or delayed." "Under these impressions, they carnestly entreat your serious attention to the subject of Slavery : that you will be pleased to countenance the restoration of tiberty to those unhappy men, who alone in this land of Freedom, are dergated into perpetua Londage, and, who, amidst the general joy of surrounding freemen, are groaning in servile subjection: that you will promote mercy and justice towards this distressed race, and that you will step to the very verge of the power vested in you for DISCOURAGING every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow men."

Important words! In themselves a keynote of the times. From his grave Franklin seems still to call upon Congress to step to the very verge of the power vested in it to Discoun-AGE SLAVERY; and, in making this prayer, he proclaims the true national policy of the Fathers. Not encouragement, but discouragement of Slavery was their rule.

Sir, enough has been said to show the sentiment which, like a vital air, surrounded the National Government as it steped into being. In the face of this history, and in the absence of any positive sanction, it i absurd to suppose that Slavery, which under the Confederation was merly sectional was now constituted a national institution -But there is yet another link in the argument,

In the discussion which took place in the local conventions on the adoption of the Constitution, a sensitive desire was manifested to surround all persons under the Constitotion with additional safeguards. Fears were expressed from the supposed indefinite ness of some of the powers conceded to the sence of a Bill of Rights, Massachusetts. on ratifying the Constitution, proposed a series of amendments, at the head of which was this, chareterized by Samuel Adams, it the Convention, as "a summary of a Bill of Rights."

"That it be explicitly declared, that all powers not expressly deligated by the aforesaid Constitution are reserved to the several States, to be by them exercised."

ryland, united in this proposition. In pursuance of these recommendations, the first Congress presented for adoption the following article, which, being ratified by a proper number of States, became a part of the Constitution, as the 10th amendment:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Stronger words could not be employed to to protect the people from all assumptions of the National Government, particularly in derogation of Freedom. Its guardian charac-Jefferson, who said, "I consider the foundation corner stone of the Constitution of the United States to be laid upon the tenth article of the amendment." And Samuel Adams, ever watchful for Freedom, said: "It removes a doubt which many have entertained respecting the matter, and gives assurance that, if any law made by the Federal Government shall be extended beyond the power granted by the Constitution, and inconsistent with the Constitution of this State, it will be an error, and adjudged by the courts of law to be void."

Beyond all question the National Governgeneral or universal; but special and partieular. It is a Government of limited powers. It has no power which is not delegated. Especially is this clear with regard to an institution like Slavery. The Constitution contains no power to make a King or support said, that it contains no power to make a it leaves us consenting to a partnership with Pluto's realm. slave or to support a system of Slavery .- men and with states whose interests are oppos-The absence of all such power is hardly more clear in one case than the other.

Honace Mans,-Has addressed a letter to his constituents declining to be again a candidate to Congress. The Free Soilers have however since nominated him as their candidate for governor.

SPORTS OF CHILDHOOD .- A celebrated female writer thus pleads the cause of the little girls: "I plead that she be not punished as a romp, if she keenly enjoy those active sports which city gentility proscribes. I plead that the ambition to make her accomplished do not chain her to the piano, till the spinal column, which should consolidate the

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET catchers. AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL .- Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

### Mr. Sumner's Argument.

One important argument in Mr. Sumner's speech, we have not published. Though we gard to the fugitive law. From what we have published, it will be seen that he in part bases his argument against the law upon the positive to fritter and explain away the plain meaning of conflicting portions of the Constitution, together with its whole past history. But he frankly admits the exceptions, and enquires what is to be the course of the government, in regard to them, so as to afford protection to

In regard to the extradition clause, he mainains, that it leaves the question entirely with the States. That it is simply of the nature of a compact. A sort of treatyistipulation between the states, imposing upon them no obligation to legislate in regard to it. And that in the absence of special legislation, a claim for the delivery of the fugitive, is to be brought as a suit it common law; which so favors liberty, that the return of a fugitive would be an impossibility in a community whose sympathics were for free lom, as it would submit the question to a trial by jury.

The following is Mr. Sumner's conclusion from his argument.

The conclusion from this examination is explicit. Clearly and indisputably, in England, the country of the common law, a claim for a fugitive slave was "a suit at common law," recognised "among its old and settled proceedings." To question this, in the face of authentic principles and precedents, would be preposterous. As well might it be quesioned, that a writ of replevia for a horse, or a writ of right for land, was "a suit at common law." It follows, then, that this technical term of the constitution, read in the ilunitiation of the common law, naturally and necessarily embraces proceedings for the recovery of fugitive slaves, if any such be instituted or allowed under the constitution. And thus, by the letter of the constitution, in barmony with the requirements of the common law, all such persons, when claimed by their masters, are entitled to trial by jury. Mr. Summer has very adroitly pointed out

several methods of partial escape, from the constitutional obligations to return fugitives, viz: First from the positive anti-slavery character of the Constitution. Second, his decided affirmation of the Jeffersonian and General Jackson principle, that the constitution is to every presieves it to be, and his oath to support it, is an eath to support what he understands by it .-Thirdly, the strict application of common law principles, and finally if all these should fail, he omes in with the higher law of freedom, thereby rendering null and void all legislation for their return. This latter method will doubtless for the evil.

With this argument we have no dispostion limit the power under the Constitution, and will be gladly welcomed by those who are determined to vote, whose sympathies are in favor

> But after all, admitting the argument, we are ed to freedom-who will not only demand that with slavery all is in favor of its triumph.

nace and emancipation; but instead thereof Parker Pillsbury had just given us a list of new coops.

they were caught in their own craftiness and subscribers and a five dollar bill to pay for the themselves and their posterity transformed al- same. The fellow took money, names and all. most hopelessly to slave holders and slave. We would thank him to return these two last

support of the constitution with this interpreta- will be obliged to Mr. Pillsbury for another tion because we do not prefer it to that of the transcript of his memorandum. slave holders and president Fillmore. We do not decline voting under the constitution with this interpretation, because we are indifferent to the election of such men as Mr. Giddings to Congress, rather than the time-servers and trimmers who will set a mob upon an abolition Smith, with a majority of the Conestota Conmeeting, or deliver an abolition lecture, as shall vention had decided upon a union with the best serve their political prospects. It is not Free Democracy, having by resolution, inthat we are indifferent to the number of votes terpreted the Pittsburgh platform in accordthat may be given for Hale. We wish, if men ance with their own views. From the folwill vote to put a man in a pro-slavery position, lowing circular, for which we are indebted they would elect him-for he is a man who will to the kindness of Mr. Smith, it will be seen do what he can for freedom, notwithstanding that the committee of correspondence, conthe green withs, with which he consents to be vinced that whatever the platform may mean bound. But it is because we will not give our and however excellent, or even anti-slavery consent to have it questioned whether a man the candidates may be, they do not represent shall be held as a brute-whether the human those views, have therefore reversed soul shall be deemed a chattel, and the choisest their decision, and now call a convention to heart sympathies, transmuted to merchandise. We believe that the more firmly we maintain this stand, the sooner and the nearer shall we bring all men to it.

#### SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

We lay before our readers the first half of the very elaborate and carefully prepared speech of Mr. Sumner, on his proposed ised by legal forms. The committee say: nendment for the immediate repeal of the commendations in all quarters, and the press is throwing off edition after edition with great rapidity. It will be read by the country-by men of all parties -- and wherever ead, will enlarge and consolidate the already wide reputation of its author for learning, ability and philanthropy. But it is not vithout its vulnerable points. We think it clearly demonstrates the unconstitutionality of the Slave Law, inasmuch as by it the right of trial by jury, all the recognized processes of a legal claim, and all the safe-guards of personal liberty in the Free States, are detroved. But, beyond this, it does not travel an inch: and this is a very subordinate question, and not the primary and all-essential one of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery, wherever it exists on the American Again,-we regard the distinction which Mr. Sumner attempts to make between the General Government and the States as such, as one without any essential difference; in fact, it does nothing to relieve the former from the guilt of upholding the lave system: for Mr. Summer admits all the lavebolding features of the Constitution, and mong these, the right of the slaveholder to ecover his fugitive slave, by 'due process of aw,' in any State in the Union. Finallyhe proposes to put things, in regard to slavery, as they were at the adoption of the Conitution- to stand precisely where stood go over the same ground again, and to ulti- prove to be unsatisfactory, inasmuch as every mate in the universal supremacy of the

### State Fair.

State fair last week. But we shan't attempt itself ever ready to give up both. But we pressed with a few plain questions. He gave any description, only to say that the whole trust, that it will never be ready to give up us to understand that the land reform and the thing was grand beyond our expectation. The prove efficacious, provided he can secure aboli- various exhibitions of taste and skill, of art and a wrong platform, built in its name, will not issue in the campaign, and that their success We can make none for their position. But with tionists for executive officers under the consti- nature, were to us astonishing. We spent a have the effect to hold us back from uniting rested on the Democratic party. The sladay and a half on the ground and yet hardly na, with minorities in l'ennsylvania and Ma- Jacksonian doctrine of the oath. A thing by began to see the various articles as we desired, ded we believe, that the masses of its mem- sible, and so do we the meeting, only adding, the way about as hopeless as any other remedy | The exhibition of cattle and sheep, surpassed | bers are sound in their political creed. Nev- that its numbers were small, and its enthus; anything of which we had formed an idea. But must make us slower to confide in those what was quite as surprising as anything else, masses. to pick a single flaw. Should we attempt it, it was the admirable order and conduct of the is not likely we should succeed. Indeed it is whole. The Board of Managers of the fair and Whonever we have pronounced the constitution | selves great credit by their excellent arrangepro-slavery, it has always been because of the ment, the quiet efficiency with which their exceptions to general principles, which Mr. plans were executed, as have the citizens by Summer himself here makes. The argument their liberal hospitality. Every body and every thing seemed of itself to fall into line and march quietly to its place and its duty. The Railroads of freedom and have felt themselves hampered evidently did the best they could. The engiby the constitution as it has been interpreted neers in their responsible position were as careful as they could be of the thousands of lives potency for evil must be banished if woman reach far enough. We are not pleased with as gentlemanly as men could be, from whom tifully though briefly replied. this indirect way of coming at so positive and impossibilities were expected. On Thursday direct an evil. We do not like this assent to a night, the managers on the Cleveland and Pittstreaty stipulation between the states intending burgh road, in their desire to accommodate as slave has been laboring with great accept- as the rendition of slaves is concerned, in the at the same time by all means to evade the en- many as possible, after leaving large numbers ance in Massachusetts. From the Freeman like condemnation. He took the generally gagement. We cannot for one moment consent in Cleveland, finally found themselves over- we learn that she is to spend two or three conceeded interpretation of the constitution as to put innocent men and women upon trial for loaded and stuck upon one of the grades near months in Pennsylvania-commencing about the right one, and affirmed that it hedged up heir liberty, even in a free State, and before a Bedford, and numbers were compelled to spend the 16th of October. buy of men determined to grant their rights at the night in the open air, most of them quite ment, ordained by the constitution, is not all hazzards. It is an outrageous questioning unprovided for such an exposure. The people of liberty, a jeoparding of inalienable rights, generally seemed disposed to make the best of which no men and no constitution has any au- everything and gave us on the whole a most thority to make. It is granting to slavery the hopeful view of humanity and good fellowship issue it demands, viz: that men may be slaves among strangers. Though we saw some speci- an article which we found in all of our ex- admitting its pro-slavery character, condemn its under some circumstances and conditions, thus mens of selfishness that should have taken the changes, stating that the foreign slave trade wickedness and repudiate its authority, like kingly rule. With similar reason it may be approxing every principle of freedom. Besides premium in any fair ever held, or to be held in \_greatly through colonization agency, had the disunionists. He, however, was not pre-

> those who escape shall be also returned and comes us to think them skillful. Otherwise we still in vigorous operation. who will so return them and hold our consent shall be thought a "green un," for they experithat they do it, provided it is done constitution- mented with some little success upon our pocket, "Two steamers with 1600 slaves had got

items in the inventory, and he is quite welcome Let us be understood, we do not decline the to all the rest. However lest he should not we

# Liberty Party.

Last week we announced that Mr. Gerrit nominate other candidates.

We cannot refrain from the expression of our satisfaction at this result. Mr. Smith Since writing the above we have received the and his friends estimate their position truly Liberator which contains the following on the when they look upon themselves as the "educators of the public mand," this is their true mission, while their numbers are as now, and while the mass of that mind recognizes the rightful existence of injustice, because author-

We are constrained to call this Conven-Fugitive Slave Law. It is eliciting high tion, not because we entertain unfavorable opinions of Mr. Hale and Mr. Julian-for we good men; and are hearty abolitionists; and the greater their vote, the greater will be our We are constrained to call the Conention, because the Liberty Party is unwilling to vote for any candidate for office. who is not openly and distinctly with it on heard that the men who had thus disturbed justification of himself and others in the perpethe great questions submitted to Mr. Hale the peace of our community had gone to the and Mr. Julian. We do not expect to see a large- Convention:-for the Liberty Party, though, as we trust, of some value as an educator of the public mind, is, nevertheless, Benjamin Bown and Samuel Myers, the in point of numbers, quite insignificant.

> We have appointed the Convention to be held the 30th day of September to the end, that those, who shall attend it, may, also, attend the Celebration of the Anniversary of day: and as it will be the Celebration of one of the most important and honorable events in the history of American liberty, it will, doubtless, be attended by vast numbers of true-hearted men and women.

The undersigned take the liberty to suggest, that the persons attending the Convention from the State of New York do, at the the Fathers.' But this would be merely to It is very desirable, that none of them should thing is desirable, which shall hasten the the Free Democracy has clearly and certainly espoused those principles. The Libits principles. A wrong nomination, made in the name of the Free Democracy, or even ourselves with the Free Democracy, provi- very question he passed over as lightly as po

THE HALE SUPPER IN CLEVELAND .- On the view we have always taken of the subject. the authorities of Cleveland, have done them-Mr. Hale in Cleveland, gave him a supper. An unusual feature of which was the presence of a number of ladies. We shall look speech was an able one. He looked the diffifor some improvement in politics, when men excluding their cogniac and their winesshall substitute the presence and influence of woman. We know that the bottle and its Tilden made, and yet it was a failure so far as committed to them, and conductors and direct appears. A toast was given in honor of wo- He did most unanswerably demonstrate the not satisfied with the conclusions. It does not | tors were as accommodating and thoughtful and man, to which Mrs. Frances D. Gage beau- wickedness of whige and democrats in their

# The Slave Trade.

been entirely suppressed on the African pared to do either. He was hopeless of any coast. We did not believe it, and so we said. POCKET PICKING .- Cleveland abounded in The following extract from the latest African slaves shall be held in safety at home, but that adepts at this science at the fair. At least it be-

ally-by the common law and by the decision extracting therefrom our editorial wallet, conof a jury. On these principles of contesting taining sundry railroad tickets-notes of old slaver, with ten guns, and Spanish colors, is reported to be cruising off the Gallinas .abolition speeches, a bran new communication Her Majesty's brig, Crane, Lieut. Bonbam, And yet we suppose the great mass of anti- for the Bugle, with other decuments of like had left Sierra Leone in pursuit, and returned Tilden on this point, succeeded in justifiying slavery men will be content to come upon Mr. description and value. Who ever heard of such on the 11th of July. When cruising off the position of the Whig party, provided, the summer's ground. They prefer catching these a theft before? Much good may they do the Sherbro, a boat was seen in the river, paintslaveholding sinners "with guile," rather than seamp-we can get along very well without ed like and supposed to belong to one of our to demand their surrender to the unyielding them. He was certainly a Johnny Raw, to long to a slave vessel which passed the Crane men-of-war; she, however turned out to berequisitions of justice. The misfortune of these have selected an abolition Editor's pocket, which at night with four hundred slaves and got tacties is, that "the children of this world are knows no other state than one of collapse, when clear. The Governor of Sierra Leone had wiser in their generation than the children of there were thousands of plethoric ones all received information of two thousand slaves frame, starts aside like a broken reed—nor bow her over her book, till the vital energy, which ought to pervade the whole frame, mounts into the brain, and kindles the brain thought thus to cheat slaveholders into repent-

### Kidnappers in Ashtabula County.

It has often been said both in public and private that no slaveholder would ever attempt the rendition of a slave from Giddings' district. And that if it were attempted it could never be accomplished, for there were hundreds of men, to say nothing of women. who would rather die, than see one of their number dragged from their midst to the hell of Slavery. You may imagine then the excitement that a number of our citizens were thrown into the other day upon a rumor becoming prevalent that two veritable slave George Garlick, of Dorset. This is the name Mr. Tilden, therefore when he gives his support of the colored man. After considerable dif- to slave catching, for the sake of preventing ficulty they found the road to their place of slave extension, does it without any reasonable destination. But such was the excitement ground for a hope of receiving his reward. produced that couriers were sent in different Nay he does it in the face of a certainty, (if directions, warning the people of the presnight when word reached us and a restless one it was, both to men and women. Before ten o'clock that night no less than four messengers arrived from different directions to put the friends where the colored man was with all its enormities. How then should it supposed to be, on their guard. One of save him from giving his official industries in whom was a Baptist Deacon. It happened extending slavery, and thus confirming and too, that the slaveholders were staying at the perpetuating its power. How at least can Mr. honor and love them. They are wise and very house, altogether unsuspected of having Tilden, or any body else expect it, with his any such demon purpose in their hearts.

Next morning they left without making any attempt to kidnap or arrest, and I can assure you it was no small relief, when we Anti-Slavery Convention at Linesville, and himself denounced as most outrageous and were none other than our old staunch friends latter an old quaker preacher, and both as rabid abolitionists as the Western Anti-Slavery Society can produce.

The mistake originated in their enquiry the Rescue of Jerry. That celebration will for George instead of Anson Garlick. It was take place in the same City, the following well they didn't get a coat of tar and feathers Yours, for their blunder.

#### Politics.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING :- Our Salem Town Hall is kept piping hot with political meetings. We can't attend to them all, but two or three close of it, nominate State Officers, so far as we will notice. On Tuesday afternoon we the nominations of such Officers by the Free dropt in to hear the Democrats. Our congress-Democracy may prove to be unsatisfactory. man, Mr. Cable, was speaking. He impressed us as a man of general truth, fairness and candor, and he made quite as good an exhibition Slave Power as at the present time. This is day, when the Liberty Party can, without of these capital qualities as one could expect, not statesmanship, but infatuation. Our end surrendering any of its great principles iden-by means of democratic, anti-slavery votes.— Democracy. That day will have come, when These qualities seem to us to have little to do in such a job. And the man who is possessed erty Party, much as it is attached to its name of them had better let it alone. They will be We went with the immense multitude to the and organization, will, netwithstanding, hold troublesome. Mr. Cable found them so when labor questions were the great questions at asm smaller. And if General Pierce's election depends upon Salem, he may as well make his arrangements for continuing his residence in Concord for the next four years. WHIG MEETING: - In the evening the Hall was

filled with men and women to listen to Mr. Til-

den's speech in support of General Scott. The culties of his position fairly and fully in the face, and met them with a boldness which startled some of his hearers. We cannot conceive of a better argument for his purpose than Mr. any justification of his position is concerned support of slavery. He also showed that those who take the 7th article of the Pittsburgh plat-MISS SALLIE HOLLEY .- This friend of the form as their exponent, are in position, so far the way of anti-slavery men, whether democrats whigs, or freesoilers, compelling them to return the fugitive, or at least to consent thereto. That the only way of escape, was to override the constitution by an anti-slavery interpreta-Three or four weeks since, we published tion as do Mr. Gerrit Smith and his friends, or efficient action against the slave power. The fugitive slave law could never be made an issue. The slaveholder never expected its enforcement, and would eventually cease to demand it. And besides, in principle, and to the slave, it was no worse than the constitution, and so far as the moral character of the act was concerned, whigs might as well support the law, as freesoilers the constitution. In a word, Mr. demonstration that others occupied the same position, can be any such justification. Thus hopeless of any radical action against

slave holding or slave catching, Mr. Tilden contended that we should meet the slave power on its great practical issue, viz. slave extentime past, possessed of some anti-slavery sym- sycophancy of Mr. Newton and whigery.

pathies, while the latter never exhibited any such weakness.

Mr. Filden did the best that could be done by any man. But a man can't make facts to sup. port his position, and unfortunately General Scott's life has failed to furnish them. He there, fore failed to give us any declaration of General Scott, proving that in principle he was opposed to slavery extension, or that in his administration, he would resist it. He refered to no art of his on which we could hang such a hope.

On the other hand we can give Mr. Tiden the same evidence that his candidate is in favor of slave extension, which he admits proves him in favor of slave catching, viz: his pledge to suscatchers were in this and the adjacent towns tain the compromise. The great practical quesmaking enquiry as to the whereabouts of a tion in the compromise was the defeat of the young colored man, who has resided in this Wilmot proviso. In this the slave power jue. part of the country for several years past. - ceeded. The government thus declared itself The two men suspected were said to have in favor of slave extension. The acceptance of come from the South, and having past through the platforms by General Pierce and General this town arrived at Cherry Valley, where Scott is their declaration in favor of extension having lost their way, made enquiry for one So it is regarded by slave holders and all others. ence of these man thieves. It was near he will be disappointed on this grand question. That General Scott will do all that the slave power demands. Mr. Tilden relies upon Gen. Scott's anti-slavery character. That character has not proved itself sufficent to save him from a pledge to execute the fugitive slave law. pledge to the contrary. We said Mr. Tilden's speech though an able

and a bold one was nevertheless a failure, in its object. It was so, because that object was the tration of an astonishing crime, one which he wicked, the return of wronged, oppressed men and women to their oppressors by means of an agent they were about to elect for that purpose and endow with all the power and dignity of the national executive. How could an arch angel in intellect do otherwise than fail in such a purpose. Again Mr. Tilden failed because it can be no justification that somebody else is guilty of the like offence. If some freesoilers do consent to the return of the fugitive, their guilt does not mitigate his. One does not need to be a lawyer so know that, and yet it was his justification.

It is no justification of this crime to say as was said, that it was perpetrated to prevent the extension of slavery. Could Mr. Tilden show as he did not and as he cannot, that this measure would so result, still he has no right to perpetrate this monstrous crime against liberty and humanity. Were he to seize the human tigers who seek their human prey through General Scott, and hurl them to dungeons and the act. But to seize their flying, helpless victims and thrust them back to the insatiate jans of slavery, is monstrous and beyond all power of ours suitably to designate.

With regard to the Free Sailers who coincide with Mr. Tilden in regard to their constitutional obligation, we leave them to their own defenceden has affirmed, they are in the same boat with whigs and democrats, they are nevertheless striving to make a different port from their fellow

Much less candid men than Mr. Tilden will be compelled to admit this. They are seeking the port of freedom. Whether they will be likely to reach it in the teeth of the wind and with whigs and democrats rowing their common, constitutional ship in an opposite direction, a question worthy of their consideration. And it Mr. Ti'den's argument shall open their eyes to the importance of seeking a better craft and better company, we shall be glad, and has speech will not be in vain, though his object vas to seduce fee soilers into voting for Genercont with their eyes wide open as tolls enormity. We have a better confidence in the true heartedness of freesoilers than this. If Mr. Tilden or the disunionists either seperately or combined, shall really succed in convincing them that they are indeed by the constitution the bond slaves of the south, and can only be the agents of its injustice, the result will be, not a willing submission to that power as Mr. Tilden counsels but a declaration of independence, revolution, and the establishment of freedom. Such we are sure are the generous impulses of Mr. Tilden's own manly heart-How much more worthy of him, than the work of persuading anti-slavery men to vote for Ges. Scott, and the Whig platform

FREE SOIL MEETING .- The Free Soilers had a crowded hall on Wednesday evening. By request, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, who has been spending a few days with her friends m this place, read a brief and excellent address. It was an earnest appeal to woman to enlist her time and energies in the antislavery enterprise. Messrs. Hoffman and Hutchins followed, the meeting continuing till a late hour.

" M " M not n

The mind,

EBEN NEWTON NOMINATED. - Mr. Newton has been unanimously nominated by the Whit Convention which met in Mecca on Wednesday last. He has been put upon the track to defeat Mr. Giddings. The friends of Mr. Giddings we believe consider this latter nomination as quite in their favor, as they feared the combination of whigs and democrats upon a single candidate against him.

FRIEND MARIUS: I find I am cast on the barren mountains of Butler Co., Pa., where Presbyterianism, Methodism, and all the other isms and ites, worship the God of Sect on Sunday, and the God of Pierce and Scott, and the Baltimore platforms on all the other days of the week. They devote six days to the God of Poltics, one to the God of Sect, and none to the God of Humanity and Justice. Therefore I feel constrained to rebuke such tyranny and hypoeriey, and thanks be to the Author of our being, there still are a few tried souls who are willing to speak out in behalf of humanity, and that in the very face of the Baltimore platforms, with their gag resolutions. But in Butler County they are few and far between. Is it any wender, Mr. Editor, that we have such a ing ignerance among the people on the subject of American Slavery ? Sometime in May last, I had an appointment

at Millerstown in this Co., for an Anti-Slavery lecture. I went and found a good congregation in, and out of the house. I commenced by presenting some of the multiplied wrongs of the slave by fastening the responsibility of its continuance upon those who sustain the Government and vote under the constitution, and I tried to show the remedy, i. e. Disolution, of our Union with slaveholders. When I concluded my remarks, several citizens of the village and vicinity who had been Democrats and members of church for twenty or thirty years, came to my friend Orbison, and interrogated him in such a way as evidently to show that they did not so much as know that such a thing as babystealing and women-whipping existed in this country anywhere. Mr. Elitor, such men are fully prepared to be gulled into anything by their party leaders. And as their party leaders are the worshiper of the God of Politics and Sect, their dupes (for whom they think), are necesarily worshipers of the same Idol.

Some time in July, last, I moved to this place, and found the Sects slumbering at their posts, at the following places. there being none to molest or make them afraid. But there happened to be a Methodist priest in North Washington, a former accquaintance, he immediately gave his dupes the watch-word, and as they had nothing new, they started the old cry Infidel, and in order to have it properly circulated, they sent out their representatives in the shape of a few old women, who went about the country every day warning the people not to go out and hear the infidel. -But not withstanding the existence of the mighty engine of falshood (called Methodism), I ventured to make an apointment. The people came out and we had a very good meeting .we have held another meeting since, and with

Truth will always have its influence, and all we want is a faithful man to proclaim it, and good will be done. Could not Pillsbury, Selby Walker, or some of our friends spend a week among us in the fall. True I can promise them nothing in pecuniary point of view with certainty, but if any of them should come we will do the best we can; and it may open the way for future opporations.

L. SHOTTS.

# ppointments for Messrs. Walker and Selby.

Will the friends north of us notice the fines and places for the meetings of these gents, and make arrangements accordingly. Their visit will also afford an excellent opportunity to subscribe, or pay for the paper ad to contribute to the funds of the Society.

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THE GIDDING'S FESTIVAL.-We are told in this meeting on the 18th went off grandsit should have done. We intended to we been present, but found it impossible. congressional representative ever deserved such honor at the hands of his constituents man, and we rejoice that he received it .-Messrs. Hale, Chase, Giddings, and Wade addressed the immense assembly.

REMEMBER Messrs. Vaughn and Spauding are to be at New Lisbon on Saturday. They are among the stongest and most eloquent thampions of Free Democracy in the West. Turn out in crowds to hear them.

# Hon. Eben Newton.

The National Intelligencer reports the folwing as having occurred in the House of Representatives:

"Mr. Jones of Tennessee-I understand e gentleman to say that he would go with the Freesoilers, wherever that party should . Am I correct?

Mr. Newton-You are correct. Mr. Jones-I ask the gentleman if he is a supporter of Gen. Scott? "Mr. Newton-I am not."

The gentleman has since changed his hind, and was here in Salem last week to take a declaration of his faith in General Nott, and to persuade free soilers to make tike declaration. We understand Mr. wton is figuring with the intention of deing Mr. Giddings. Very likely. For acing to the best of his ability, he will side hith saint or sinner as will best serve his in-

RAVENNA STAR .- We are glad to see this lent paper prosperous. It appears enarged and improved.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS .- Our friend who sends a long communication in regard to this ect, must excuse us for declining it. We to thuch crowded with important anti-

y matter, we have no room.

#### Explanation.

The following was received last week, but to late for insertion.

FRIEND MARIUS: I apprehend a false impression is abroad in relation to some of the Free Soilers in and about Columbiana, proof his meetings in this place. I presume his conclusions were drawn in part, from what I said to him in reference to their words and actions, previous to-and at the time of the meeting. A portion of them, have since said, their apparent pro-slavery was only a jest. Be this as it may, I acknowledge that I supposed it earnest, and others came to the same conclusion, as to the allegation that some of the Free Soilers had used their influence to keep us out of the meeting house. I know of no instance of state of things, when we consider the astonish- the kind unless it was through their apparent opposition to the meetings. I write this in justice to all, well knowing that no designed misrepresentation has been made.

> Thine for fair play, L. HOLMES. Columbiana, 9th mo., 14th, 1852.

#### Free Soil Meetings.

Saturday the 25th inst.

J. C. VAUGN will speak in SALEM on do to them. It was the bold and practical Saturday evening, and Sunday afternoon, the assertion of the Truth on which the political 25 and 26th of Sept.

JOHN P. HALE, Will speak at RAVENNA, Sept. 28th. At CANFIELD, Sept. 29th. At ORWELL, Sept. 30th.

#### Anti-Slavery Meetings.

J. W. Walker and J. F. Selby will speak

Sunday	Sep	t. 26,	New Lyme,
Mon.	**	27,	Cherry Valley,
Tues.	44	28,	StateRoad And
Wed.	66	29,	Centre "
Thurs.	44	30,	Paden Arem,
Fri.	Oct	. 1.	Richmond,
Sat. & Sun.	66	2-3,	Peirpont,
Mond & Tuc	8. 66	4-5,	Kellogsville,
Wed.	46	6,	Kingsville,
Thurs.	66	7,	Ashtabula,
Fri.	44	8.	Say brook,
Sat. & Sun.	44	9-10,	Geneva,
Mon.	66	11,	Austinburgh,
Tues.	44	12,	Jefferson,
Wed.	66	13,	Eagleville,
Thurs.	64	14.	Lenox.

Meetings may be appointed afternoon and evening of each day, if the friends think

GENERAL SCOTT. - Passed through here on Monday. A multitude met him at the Depot, some as friends, heartily to greet him, but a greater number only to stare upon him. He showed himself very complacently to the multitude, and very briefly thanked them for their kind reception.

# New Coal Cooking Stove.

Messrs. Snider and Woodruff of this place have just got up what seems to us an excellent pattern of a coal cooking Stove. Mrs. tiful Spirit of Freedom is not yet dead in the Hudson who has used one for some time past, in cooking for our Bugle printers, recommends it in the highest terms. It is economical of fuel, boils rapidly and bakes thoroughly and evenly. The cooking utensils are set in east iron basins, which prevent them being blackened by the soot. Those who want a coal stove will we think be pleased

Dien, at Butlerville, Jennnings Co., Indiana, Sept. 5th. ISRAEL WHITE, recently of Berlin. for heroism and fidelity, Mr. Giddings is the Mahoning Co., O. He died suddenly, far from his family and home. His disease was cholera morbus. He was a hearty friend of freedom and other radical reforms of the day. Though he closed his carreer among strangers, he received from them the kindest sympathy and attention. And with them his life ebbed quietly and peacefully away.

> CARRYING OUT THE PLATFORMS .- The Milwaukee' Democrat has the following:

The Editor of the Sparta Journal-a paper published in southern Illinois-was mobbed by a gang of rowdies, on the evening of the 13th inst., because he was guilty of publishing a Free Soil paper-and being a friend of humanity. He was rescued from the hands of the villians, after having bis head severely bruised by a brick bat, by the interference of several order-loving citizens, one of whom was paid off for his interference, by having his house assailed with brick bats, by the same mob on the neighbors? We know you will not. A same night.

# ITEMS.

Ole Bull, the Norwegian Violinist has purchased one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land in Potter Co. Pa., to be settled by a colony of his countrymen. - The Post Office department is about to issue stamped envelopes. A good idea.

The business part of Ravenna was visited last week by a serious conflagration. Loss from \$50,000 to \$75,000. —— The receipts at the State fair were \$13,000. —— The receipts of the New York State Fair, were only \$8,000. - Daniel Webster and G. B. Duncan, have sued the city of New Orleans for \$50,000, their fees for the defence of the city in the celebrated case of Mrs. - Dissatisfaction and arrests Gaines. continue in Havana. —— Prentice of the Louisville Journal, has been nominated for congress. — Charles Durkee of Wisconsin, has also been nominated for re-election to congress. \_\_\_\_ L. A. Hine is the Free Soil candidate in Cincinnati.

### Jerry Rescue Celebration ! AT SYRACUSE, OCTOBER, 1, 1852.

The FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Rescue of of October, 1851, from the custody of Official Kidnappers, is to be celebrated. That act, was the trumpet peal to the Sons of duced by the account given by P. Pillsbury Liberty throughout the world. It was an is called God." It was an act, whether regarded as a vindication of the unchangeable laws of Justice and Humanity, or in its con-Friends of Freedom throughout America; and it is fitting that it should be commemorated, in congratulations, in rejoicings, in exultation, in argument and eloquence and Freedom, so long as in America is denied to Presidential election. one human being the exercise of those Rights which are the free gift of the Almighty father of us all. It stamped forever with reprobation and with execration, the chised Sons of Erin - to the victims of Might against Right of all lands and all JUDGE SPAULDING and J. C VAUGN, are climes, it is the Star of Hope. It is a glorimen do to others as they would have others links Man to the Divinity-would the people of New York be, were they to suffer one Anniversary of this mighty event—an event whose consequences no intellect can compute-to pass by without such a commemoration as the great hearts which have sworn eternal fidelity on the altar of Freedom, alone can give. Such beyond peradventure, this Celebration will be. By direction, we issue this Call, as a response to the deep and irrepressible feeling in the minds of thousands upon thousands of the men and women of our land.

Arrangements will be made, befitting the august occasion. John P. Hale, Gerrit Smith, Lucretia Mott, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Joshua R. Giddings, Frederick Douglass, Ernestine L. Rose, are among the noble names of those whose eloquent tongues will minister to this "feast of reason and flow of soul." Others, as heard from, will be an-

If possible, the Ohio Tent will be obtained, which will shelter 5000 persons. In any event, the best possible preparations will be made; well knowing that, if need be, the descendants of the men who marked their pathway over the frozen earth of Valley Forge with their blood, for Independence, can, for one day, suffer the inconvenience of an "October Sun," in commemorating a practical illustration of the immortal Principles of the Declaration on which that Independence was won. Americans dwell with just and exultant pride on the fact that cargoes of tea were consigned to Boston Harbor, in defiance of and to degrade a statute in conflict with their subsequent Declaration of Independence. We now invite the descendants of those heroic men, to the Celebration of an act, which, in its vindication of the eternal principles of Right, as far transcends that noble deed, as Man is more valuable than tea. Then, Come One! Come All! to this Jubilee of Liberty, with joyful hearts, filled with praise and gratitude to the Giver of all good, that the heroic and beauhearts of the American People.

Syracuse, September 13, 1852. W. L. CRANDAL, JOHN THOMAS. COMMITTEE. THOMAS G. WHITE,

# To the Teachers of Columbiana. County.

Another opportunity is afforded you of meeting in the capacity of a Teachers' Institute. The town of Wellsville has been selected as the place of holding the Institute, and the 4th of Oct., the time for its Andrews, a popular instructor and distinguished friend of Education, have been se-Wellsville have freely opened their houses ance of a nation of freemen. for your reception, and invite you to come. The opportunity is one which, from various, plain and weighty considerations, we think every teacher, male and female, should eagerly embrace. Teachers in other counties of our noble State, turn out by scores and by hundreds, to these pleasant meetings for improvement; thereby demonstrating that with them "the cause of education is onward." Teachers of Columbiana County, will you manifest less desire for improvement in the calling you have chosen, or less interest in the cause of education than your commendable pride for the reputation of your county, a laudable desire to excel in high responsibilities as teachers, assure us that you will be present at the institute.

D. ANDERSON. T. G. HUSTON. S. L. WADSWORTH, Board of School Examiners. NEW LISBON, Sept. 13th, 1852.

MILTON SUTLIFF, of Trumbull County has been nominated for the Supreme bench, by the Free Democracy.

THE BUCKEYE STATE -Is the name of a new Whig paper started in New Lisbon .-Edited by Mr. Hartshorn, a quondam Free Soiler.

Secretary Corwin has tendered his

### Letter from Hon. John P. Hale.

Dover, N. H. Sept. 6, 1852.

My DEAR SIR: When I wrote to my friend, the man Jerry, at Syracuse, on the 1st day G. G. Fogg, Esq., of Concord, prior to the Pittsburgh Convention, declining in anticipation any nomination by that body, I supposed that I should not have occasion again to tresspass on act, which, springing from sacred veneration the attention of any one, on that subject. The for Law, defeated the blasphemous attempt decision, which I then announced, was not only of this nation to "exalt itself above all that in accordance with my own taste and judgement, but was also in pursuance of the carnest and oft-repeated request of those whose wishes Mahlon Marshall, " sequences to the cause of Human Rights, the I felt bound to respect, viz., my vife and chilmost sublime in American History. It was dren. I had supposed and hoped, after that the heroism of the Right. It stirred the letter was written, that the close of my present hearts, and quickened the pulse, of the term of service in the Senate would close forever my political career, and that the brief period which was to clapse between the present and that event, might not be disturbed by any song. It is fitting that the 1st day of Octo- attempt ou the part of my friends to introduce ber be made a Festal day in the calender of my name into the contests and struggles of a But the members of that Convention, with

singular unanimity, have judged differently .-Such being the case, and the friends with whom atheistical and piratical doctrine, that Rob- I sympathze, having determined that the great bery of man's Inalienable Rights, can be interest of Civil and Constitutional Liberty may Law. To the outraged American Slave-to be best promoted by a course different from that the oppressed Hungarian-to the disfran-indicated by mysolf, I have not telt at liberty, under the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, to set up my own opinions in direct oppoadvertised to speak at NEW LisBON, on ous harbinger of "Peace on earth and good sition to such an expression of my friends. I will to man"-for there is greatness, and therefore yield my own wishes and opinions to peace and happiness, and joy, only where those of my friends, and thus assent to what has been done, notwithstanding my previous refusal to consent that it might be done. I redemption of mankind rests-that Robbert wish also to say to you, and through you to CAN NOT BE LAW. Insensible, indeed, to all that portion of the public who may feel any that makes humanity glorious-to all that interest in the matter, that to the inquiries which may be made of me, as to what my opinions are on valious subjects, I have no answer to make. I suppose that those who nominated me did it from a conviction of what I promises for the future. But if I were ever so much disposed to enter the lists, and contend with those who deal in promises and pledges, and proffessions of fidelity to the cause we espouse, I could hardly hope to come up to the our rank four years ago, but which have been since forgotten and trampled upon by those who made them, in their hot haste to enrol themselves under a banner on which are inscribed sentiments and principles seven-fold more odious and abominable than those against which they have revolted.

Very respectfully, Your friend. JOHN P. HALE. Hon. HENRY WILSON, Fresident of the Free Democratic National Convention.

### Finality.

Thadeus Stephene, in a late speech in Con

What authority is there in this Government to make a law final or irrepealable! Who has the power to make an act of the National Legislature not only equal to, but superior to the Constitution? Any attempt to enforce such a doctrine is arbitrary and despotic. The efforts which have been lately made by members of Congress, and high officers of the Government to paralyze the free action of Congress, and to overawe and intimidate public opinion, is unconstitutional, and destructive of every element of freedom. This movement of these gentlemen is but another march in the same direction. Whenever any Executive or any statesman shall command the people not to think, or not to utter his thoughts, and it does not cost him his political life, I shall tremble for the liberties of the nation. Whenever a political party attempt it, it deserves to die. Whoever-whether individual or Government, or party-attempts to enforce such principies, is as detestable a tyrant as the King of Dahomy, the gates of whose city, and the portals of whose palace are garnished with the hideous heads and cycless skulls commencement. The services of Loring of slaughtered slaves! Sir, this attrocious attempt must fail in this country, You may imprison the wind, you may chain the forked cured for the occasion. The citizens of lightning, but you cannot bind the free utter-

# The Methodist Church.

The Northern Branch of this Church is in a state of agitation upon the slavery question. Thomas, In the New England, Black River and Oneida Conferences, great dissatisfaction is manifested in view of the course pursued by the last General Conference, in stifling discenssion and refusing to take any action for the expurgation of the Church. Dr. Bond, Editor of the central Organ of Methodism, finds it impossible to keep own text books. the other church papers silent. Some of them will talk and discuss in a manner which he deems wholy incompatible with the peace of that branch of our American Zion; and what is worse, the old arguments with which he was tunities for knowledge, making this a your vocation, and a lively sense of your formerly wont to keep them quiet he now plies with no visible effect, unless it be to provoke further controversy. The Doctor is an adroit tactician, but young Methodism is getting ahead of him and beginning to laugh at his old charms and opiates. The youngster insists that the attempt of the Church to maintain an antislavery reputation while she affords a cozy shelter to the slaveholders, is as absurd as it would be for a man to try to ride two horses, each of which is going in an opposite direction from the other. The doctor, on the other hand, thinks the thing has been done, and don't see he can render general satisfaction. why it can't be done again. We shall watch the combatants, and see what comes of their warfare .- Pa. Freeman.

> The Whigs have triumphed in Maine, though they have failed to elect a governor. The same is also true of Vermont.

#### John P. Hale.

John P. Hale will Speak in Wellington, October first, and at Elyria, October, second. Bear this in mind, friends, and let the word be circulated far and near.

### Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending September loth.

Mary E. Adams, Scio, Joshua Cope, Colerain, Joel Heacock, Marboro, T. Price, New Baltimore, 2.00-314 John Tripp, U. Sandusky, Ann P. Hoover, Croton,

# Columbiana County Teachers' Institute.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Columbiana Co. Teachers' Institute will be held in the town of WELLSVILLE, to commence on the 4th of October next, and continue one week.

The services of LORIN ANDREWS, Agen of the State Teachers' Association have been secured for the occasion, and he will be assisted by other experienced Teachers. The evenings. during the session of the Institute, will be devoted to Lectures on Scientific and other interesting subjects, and also to the discussion of questions connected with the Practical Business

Female teachers will be boarded in private families free of charge; male teachers at the usual rates for permanent boarders. Arrangements will be made with the Railroad companies to carry teachers to and from the Institute at half price. As a means of defraving the expenses of the Institute it is proposed that each male teacher pay \$1, and each female 50

FELLOW TEACHERS. will you not heartily respond to this call by turning out en mass to the would do, founded on a knowledge of what I Institute? By so doing you will make another had done, rather than any facility I might be effort to elevate the standard of teaching in our supposed to possess in making pledges and county. Our neighbors in adjacent counties are setting us a noble example. Shall we allow ourselves to be distanced in the race for execllence? Let us feel the moral dignity of our calling, and the responsibilities devolving upon us in the formation of the habits, feelings, and standard of those, made by men prominent in action of the children and youth of the country. It is a high privilege to labor and make sacrifiers for the cause of education-a causultimately connected with the happiness of indiciduals and society. Let us meet, become acquainted, impart and receive counsel; and encourage each other's hearts, that when we return to our respective fields of labor we may be better prepared to meet the duties and responsibilities of

> WM. Mc(LAIN, J. MARKHAM, D. ANDERSON, New Lisbon, Sept. 1852.

# PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce that this institution will commence its next term with still greater advantages than ever before offered; on Monday the 18th of October

The design is as heretofore, to render the course of study useful, attractive, interesting and practical; to this end he will endeavor to illustrate and as far as possible demonstrate each subject.

Students desirous of availing themselves of a thorough course of instruction, will here find the requisites for speedily acquiring a knowl edge of the sciences in all its branches.

Among the means at command for demonstra ting may be found a fine FRENCH OBSTET-RICAL MANIKIN, Skeletons, wet and dried preparations, Life Sizen and hundreds of other Anatomical Plates. A collection of most approved colored plates illustrative of MEDICAL BOTANY and PATHOLOGY. A well selected Modern Library with numerous illustrations containing works en all the various branches, and a splendid as well as an extensive

# CABINET OF CASTS,

Purchased at great expense, though surpassing far any thing of a like character in the State, if not in the Country, to be found in possession of any private Physician or Institution. Altogether affording an opportunity of no ordinary character for Gentlemen and Ladies for acquiring a thorough Practical knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology or the Science of Med And to make the course still more useful and attractive, has just effected an arrangement

with Mr. ALTRED HOLBROOK, whose teaching talent is of the highest order, to teach the elements of Philosophy and Chemistry, by which the class may have access to his extensive and splendid apparatus, one of the best in the State. In all the above course important assistance will be afforded and a general oversight of the Ladies department rendered by Mrs. E. L.

No applicant will be received on any other terms than by the best Medical Schools, in point of attainments and moral character.

TERMS of studies with daily recitation, for a full course is three years, including two courses of Lectures. That for Anatomy, Physiology and Hygien, six months, preparatory to lecturing. Students to the latter furnishing their

Tuition one hundred dollars for the first. Thirty dollars for the latter course. Good and convenient boarding may be proured at \$1,12 to 1,50 per week. Thus is combined cheapness with rare and extensive opper-

doubly desirable as it at once places it within the means of almost all. Further information and satisfactory references given by addressing the subscriber.

K. G. THOMAS, M. D. Marlboro', September, 1852.

#### DR. C. PEARSON, HOM COPATHIST.

AVING permanently located in Salem, In would respectfully announce to the Public that he is prepared to treat Homeopathically all diseases, whether Chronic or Acute. He gives general invitation to all, and flatters himself OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, on MAIN ST.

PPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE. May 15, 1852.

DAVIS' HARMONIA, VOLUME 3. WATER CURE ENCYCLOP.EDIA. Can be had at the "Cheap Book-Store."
July 7, '52, J. McMILLAN. July 7, '52.

"A man can find nowhere so good a Savings Bank as by emptying his purse into his head. Knowledge is the best capital he can possess; it is at his command every moment, and always above par .- DR. FRANKLIN.

#### OF INTEREST To Merchants, Clerks, Teachers, Students,

and All Men. JUST PUBLISHED-A new and com-

plete set of Rules by which all the funda-mental operations of Aritemetic may be performed in an incredibly short space of time .-To become a master of them will require not more than a couple hours' study of any good sound mind: and the student will thereby be enabled to Add, Subtract, Multiply, or Divide, in any sum no matter of how many figures, more accurately, (indeed, beyond the possibility of an error.) and in less than oneourth the time required in the old system.

These Fundamental Rules are followed by An Examination into the Properties of Numbers, which even further facilitates the other operations.

RULES FOR THE CALCULATION OF INTEREST, which will work out the inter-

est at any rate upon any sum with the utmost accaracy, and a simplicity and quickness fully equal to all the other operations by this, and vastly superior to all courses in the old plan.
Together, these form the Most Complete

TREATISE on the Science of Numbers ever issued-and are incalculably valuable to all men from their never-failing accuracy, and to business men from the immense amount of time they save from the most wearisome detail of business life. Particularly ought they to be in the hands of Merchants and Clerks, Teachers and Students, and Young Men generally.

#### ORDER EARLY!

The copies of the few remaining hundreds of the present edition are being hurried off at a price greatly reduced from that \$5) at which the balance were sold, to make room for a new edition to be gotten up in a magnificent and and costly style immediately upon closing out the present onc.

(13 Every purchaser is bound (as a matter of justice and protection to the copyrightest) by his sacred pledge of honor, to use the Processes for the instruction of himself only, and to impart the information ob tained from them to no one.

To obtain the Processes it is necessary to give such a pledge, with the price, Three Doilars, enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to P. MAY MARKLEY, Funkstown, Washington County, Maryland. The Processes will be forwarded post-paid, to the given address. Be particular to write the name of the Post Office, County, and State, distinctly; with those neglecting this, mistakes frequently occur.

Those preferring it, can order copies of the forthcoming edition, which will be ready about the holidays. The price will be \$6; orders sent before its issue will be filled as soon as the copies are ready, for \$5.

#### Local Agents Wanted. In every town, and all through the coun-

ry, great numbers of copies of these Rules can be disposed of by any one who will only take the trouble to make their scope known. They comprise that which business men, and every body, has long felt the want of, and will gladly obtain. The nature of the business allows any one to act as Agent, and to energy ensures a large reward. As before explained, the basiness, requiring privacy, orders from Agents are filled in separate sealed envelopes for delivery through their hands. When a number of three copies or more are ordered with the remittance at one time, 33 per cent, is allowed to be retained as the Agent's fee; and 50 per cent. on orders for eight copies or more. September 25, 1852.

#### NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. MURPHY, TIERNAN & Co., (SUCCESSOR TO MURPHY, WILSON, & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEAL-ERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

# No. 18, Wood-St., Pittsburg, Pa.

ARE now receiving from all the Eastern Cies and Europe, their first supply of GOODS for the Fall Trade, to which they invite the attention of buyers. On the 1st of September they expect to have their assortment complete. which will be kept so, by constant additions every week throughout the season. They will, EASTERN JOBBERS, for CASH, or approved paper on the usual credit, and they assure their old customers and friends, and all who design purchasing here, that they will not be indersold in this market. Pittsburgh, August 20, 1852.

### Sugar Creek Falls Water Cure TUSCARAWAS, Co., O.

THIS Institution, twelve miles south of Mas-I sillon, on the road from Wooster to New Philadelphia, 11 miles west of the latter place, and is accessible by stages daily from all the above places. It is supplied with very

# Soft Pure Spring Water,

conducted to the Cure, from the neighboring hills, in Stone Pipes. It is under charge of Dr. pathic principles. Our business is to take drugs out of the system, and not put them in. Proprietors flatter themselves that their Faciliies, for successfully treating disease, are not urpassed by any other establishment in the

TERMS :- In onlinary cases \$5 per week, payable weekly. Each patient should bring 2 comfortables, 2 sheets, 2 blankets, and some Establishment for 50 ets. per week. Post-Office address, Deardorff Mills, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. DR. H. FREASE, SOLOMON FREASE, PROPRIETORS.

May 10, 1852.

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 20, 1852. MRS. C. L. CHURCH.

# LATE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Salem and vicinity that she has brought with her a large assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES carefully prepared, in the form of Pills, Powders, Tinetures, Syrups, Ointments, Salves and Plasters, together with an assortment of crude or unprepared Medicines, which she offers for sale on reasonable terms for eash, or such articles of produce as are used in a family.

Office, Corner of Green and Lundy St.

The following sketch of some of the prominent speakers and their topics, will be read with interest.

Syracuse N. Y., Sept. 8th, 1852.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has just delivered a masterly address, clothing the practical duty before us with the artistic beauty of her poetic soul, urging to immediate action in all possible ways-"that this place already a watch word of freedom, be the Thermopolae where we take our stand until death."

Miss Lucy Stone rose to speak on the first resolutions. I can give you very little idea of her elequence, impressiveness, and close, clear logic from any partial report. She speaks without preparation, but also without hesitation or wandering, and is a universal favorite with the audience. She is small in stature, dresses partially a la Bloomer, that is after the marriage, and his relatives came down from the country, entered their claim

her only child, an invalid, to the sea-shore, the place of deposite of this invaluable etealing under the law, it was his, because the it to pay old debts, and left his child to die all seemed like a land of enchantment. and his wife to weep unavailing tears and suffer untold miseries.

a wife and daughter. A brother of his long married and childless, wished greatly to obtain the child as his own, and by continued persuasions succeeded in securing an article making her over to himself upon the death of his brother. He afterwards persuaded the mother to consent to her return with him to his bome, for a mere visit, but when upon the death of the father, the mother desolation and anguish of soul she set off for the place, and sought legal advice, was shown as beyond appeal the document in the tremulous hand of the sick busband, making over her own child to another. You will any added Miss S. that these were all very mean men. Yes, but remember just as mean as the law allows them to be.

Autoinette Brown, of Rochester, followed. She is like Miss S. a graduate of Oberlin, and an honor to it. But quite unlike her otherwise. Has less vigor and strength, and less intellectuality of face,in every way more thoroughly feminine, but is of more pleasing address and well cultivated mind. urged woman's right to be tried by her It is not so much because they will not, that they cannot right women, they do not know

Mrs. Ernestine Rose, of New York city,

followed. She is a Polish lady, of fine talents and cultivation, of prepossessing personal appearance, her dark hair silvered with grey, but an eye of youthful fire that kindles into a brilliancy under the glow of thought. She differed on some points from Miss B. but urged that the right of woman to a trial by her peers was equally hers, whether she was unlike man or otherwise. It alike, the right was as evidently hers as his, if unlike he cannot rightly understand or represent her. She spoke of the charge of an bition brought against the women of this effort, and insisted that a certain amount of ambition is essential to full development and success in man, why not in woman. Is it right and well to be a great man, but wrong to be a great woman? She decided with carnestness the idea of sex in mind or morals, we could not make a thing right in one sex and wrong in the other. She said it was proof of great native beauty, intellect, and nobility of soul in woman that under all the discouragements, and despite of all bindrances, she is good for, as much as she is, and many know that is little enough, as a sex. Said she we have only to make political action legal, and it will be fashionable and instanced the effort in regard to the rights of married women to property, the exceeding difficulty of obtaining the name of a single woman to the undertaking, but now that after long years of persevering struggles by the few, this has been gained for them,no woman of all New York lifts her voice in opposition. Her earnestness of delivery and the slight brogue of her otterance add much to the impressiveness of what she has to say. Miss B. exclaimed further, that she claimed neither man nor woman to be the superior, but that there were peculiarities of mind and organization which required representation -woman should be represented as she is, as woman. We don't want woman ushered into public life as man, but as woman. If like man, it is her right to go; if unlike her

Mrs. Nichols of Vermont, followed. She is editress of the "Windham County Demeerat," left in charge of it by the death of her husband, and proving herself equal to its care. I have spoken of her before I think. She said she rose as a political woman and Loped she need not attempt to prove to them that she had not lost her womanhood. Said the peculiarities of women do not vitiate ber humanity, but rather intensify it and increase the necessity for the exercise of her rights. Referred to the English common law as using the term "suspended" in application to the existence of married women .-She thought it a happy term as there were now evident tokens of return to life, at least in some of the States, hoped she will be a live woman yet fully alive ere long. She argued that since in accordance with the terms of this law, woman's legal existence is only "suspend-

ed" not extinct, it was a wrong that her dower should be wrested from her in case of divorce. Man's property is never confiscated in this country for either crime or political offences, why should woman's be in this case. She may be allowed alimony to be sure, but even that is not imperitive.

#### Home Impressions.

Mrs. II. M. TRACY, now Mrs. CUTLER, returned a few days ago from a visit of something over a year to Europe. She went out as a delegate from Ohio to the Peace Congress, and remained in England and France, principally in the former, actively engaged in good works and in examining and comparing the condition, characteristics, and respects of the Old World with the New. During her absence Mrs. T. wrote a series of interesting letters to the Ohio Statesman, and in an epistle from New York she thus gives her sensations and impressions in returning to her native land:

But after seventeen days, we found ourselves in sight of land, American land. I in a neat dress of black silk, slightly short- would not let my heart bound up as it would ened and leosely fitting, beneath which are have delighted to, for I said, You have looktight pants of the same material; is plain in ed as coldly as possible on other countries. appearance, but with a face, with a glow of seeking out their faults; now do not take it intellect, and features softened into almost for granted that all is right at home just bepositive beauty, by the thoroughly kind and cause it is your native land, but weigh well loving soul that looks forth through them .- its defects against its beauties, and then you The present address was characterized by can know more fully, whether you and your her usual directness, consisting mostly of country people are the egregious boasters illustrations of the workings of the laws in they are said to be by their truns-atlantic regard to woman. Among others she men- uncles and aunts. So, as we came up the tioned a case in Boston, of a young lady Delaware, I looked out with the cold eye of who married, bringing to her husband seve- a critic, comparing the shades of green, the ral thousand Dollars. He died four weeks forms of trees, the aspect of houses in the distance, in short, the whole landscape, to see if it were worthy the eulogiums that I had been wont to lavish upon it in the old Another, of a mother, who had labored world. Nearer, nearer, our gallant ship with all a true woman's self-sacrificing devo- made for the land, and higher and higher tion, to accumulate a sum sufficient to carry swelled my bosom with pride and gratitude that this was my own country, my dear native as a last chance of restoration, when the land. Then as we neared the city, vessel afhard-hearted husband and father learning ter vessel glided by with its graceful awnings raised, and its hundreds of happy looking treasure, seized it, (you know it was not passengers looking out and waving us we Multitudes of white sails were woman was his, he owned her) appropriated spread to the soft sighing land breeze, and

Then rose the beautiful city of Penn upon the green banks, embowered in its shades of Another still, where a young man not long green, a city without smoke or dust, and as married, was sinking into the grave leaving you passed its streets, there seemed no poverty, and none of those evidences of degradation that we meet in the cities of the Old World.

The delicate beauty and grace of the women and children first struck me as I passed through the streets. What a contrast to what I had daily seen in the Old World .--Then I had not vainly boasted, it was true, all true, and more than true, what I had wrote for her return, she was informed it said and beasted of in the Old World. We was no longer hers, but his, and when in her were not faultless, but we possessed elements of general happiness and refinement in a higher degree than any other land.

I went out through the city, into the midst of its green shade, and looked upon the works of men's hands, where wealth had reared stately domes, and benevolence had consecrated them to the good of humanity. Did the finest specimens of architectural art in the cities of the Old World so entirely eclipse all that I here saw? No, there was the Asylam for Orphans reared by the munificence of Girard, which would almost vie with the temple of glory which Napoleon intended to have consecrated to his heroes. Such was one temple of glory here, the fruits of the toils of a once poor laborer, depeers, from the impossibility that one of an-Then I went to see the Water-Works at other sex should so well understand her nature, her peculiar trials and t mptations.—

Then I went to see the Water-Works at Fairmount, and as the last shades of day father the electric state of twillight. I healign ded into the gloom of twilight. I down upon the waters with their beautiful surroundings, and my heart said, never have I met in the old world such a scene of surpassing loveliness.

Then I again embarked upon the river and floated toward New York, beautiful and enchanting as any of the Old World cities. for, though it cannot boast of its Champs de Elysee, it can of its Battery, unrivaled in a beauty all its ewn.

It is said by some tourist, that the most autiful sight that a traveller ever witnesses, is the first sight of his native land on returning to it. So I am sure all travelers will pardon my extravagance, even if I did, as I passed by steam up the river and over the railway, give vent to my emotions in a faint effort at poetry, the only true language of

Gazed ye ever, gazed ye ever On a scene so fair as this, In the old world where you've wandered, Questioning of human bliss?

Tell me not of palace grandeur, Crowning hills along the Rhine. Where the relies of their splendor, Sublimer seem thro' lapse of time.

Tell me not that France more lovely. Spreads her valleys to the sky, Where her towering trees of Freedom, Lift their stately heads on high-

That her vine-clad hills are fairer, With her peasant's lowly homes-That her cities boast more splendor, Freer light-winged Fancy roams.

England, with her soft green hedges, Like a garden all doth seem, Where, thro' meadows rich in verdure, Courses many a blue waved stream-

Peasant homes whose lowly beauty, Like the flowers that round them twine, Tell of those who yield meek duty, To their lords of ancient line.

Here rise halls of princely grandeur. Castles, towers that joer at time, Grand when reared, but with the ages. Rendered even more sublime.

Ruins of the days of Casars-Moss grown abbeys-Ivy twined-Cities, with their pomp and splendor, And their squalor, and their crime.

Ireland, rising like an emerald, From the bosom of the sea, I have marked thy hills of beauty, And the greenness of thy lea.

But from all these alluring, To each far-famed foreign strand, Turns my soul, with love enduring, To my thrice dear native land!

Homeward, over Ocean's billows, How the watcher's heart beat wild. When the first land breeze that kisses, Whispers-" Welcome home my child!"

Where the Delaware throws open Her broad arms of living green-First Cape may, and then Henlopen. Stretch'd like welcoming hands they seem

Now we mark the willows bending, Till they kiss the laughing wave, And the broad green fields extending Till their very lips they lave.

And the fariy barks whose canvass, Speads like white wings o'er the tide. While, deep-mirrored in the the waters, Like a double life they glide. Born amid the rugged mountains.

Thro' a rocky channel thrown,

Thro, such soft scenes e'er to roam? Like a childhood full of sorrow, Struggling, toiling, onward, lone, Strength came with the boding morrow,

Dreamed the first gush of its fountains.

Till all woes were overcome. Such, thy childhood, O my nation, Born amid the Old World's scorn, But thy present, like this river, Calm and mighty, glideth on.

Fairer seem to me thy children. Than the sons of other lands-None so proud, and none so servile, Stronger, purer, Virtue stands.

Yonder rise their homes of beauty, Reared by Love and honest toil, Flowers around them, trees embower them, Blest, thrice blest-my native soil! H. M. TRACY.

### A Storm of Newspapers.

It was a quarter before six o'clock when hour at which the newspapers can be posted | sie wants to see you; so do the little boys. ging itself fitfully-now in large drops, now in little; now in sudden plumps, now stopping altogether. By degrees the storm came on harder and harder, until it blew, rained, hailed, snowed newspapers. A fountain of newspapers played in at the window; waterspouts of newspapers broke from the enormous sacks and ingulphed the men inside. murmuring sound. "I hear something," re-A prodigious main of newspapers at the newspaper river head seemed to me to be turned on, threatening destruction to the miserable Post-office. The Post-office was so fall already, that the window founcd at ready to cry; and indeed, when they reached he mouth with newspapers. Newspapers | their aunt's warm breakfast room, the tears flew out like froth and were tumbled in were beginning to start. But Aunt Louisa again by the bystanders. All the boys in was very kind; she warmed their fingers, London seemed to have gone mad, and to be beseiging the Post-office with newspapers. Now and then there was a girl; now and then a woman; now and then a weak Bessie, the little boys started for home. The old man; but as the minute hand of the wind was now behind them, the sun had clock crept near to six such a torrent of boys grown warmer, and their hearts were full of and such a torrent of newspapers, came pleasant thoughts. They forgot the pine tumbling in together pell mell, head over trees till they were nearly opposite them.heels, one above another, that the giddy head Then they listened, and the trees seemed to looking on chiefly wondered why the boys say, "Happy little boys! how kind everybody springing over one another's heads and fly- is! Try to be good," ing the garter into the Post-office, with the enthusiasm of the corps of scrobats at M. faces sat down to warm their feet, and re-Franconi's didn't post themselves nightly along with the newspapers, and get delivered all over the world. Suddenly it struck six. Shut Seasame! Perfectly still weather .-Nobody there. No token of the late storm. within. Men up to the knees in newspapers | merry as birds when we came." on great platforms; men gardening amon newspapers with rakes; men digging and delving among newspapers as if a new description of rock had been blasted into those gments; men going up and down a gigantic trap-an ascending and descending room worked by a steam engine-still taking with branches spoke of samshine and happiness. them nothing but newspapers! All the his- Try to keep the kind, loving thoughts in tory of the time, all the chronicled births, deaths and marriages, all the crimes, all the vanities, all the changes all the realities, of Child's Friend. all the civilized earth, heaped up, parcelled out, carried about, knocked down, cut, shuffled, dealt, played, gathered up again and passed from hand to band, in an apparently interminable confusion, but really in a system of admirable order, certainty, and simplicity, pursued six nights every week all through the rolling year! Which of us after this, shall find with the rather more extensive system of good and evil when we don't quite understand it at a glance or set the The friends were stars in their spheres? informed that 10,000,000 newspapers passed through all the Post-offices every year .-Unwards of 80,000,000 newspaper stamps are distributed annually from the Stamp-office: but most of the London papers are conveyed into the country by the early trains-On the other hand, frequently the same pa- cant stare of the eye that he always wears. per passes through the post several times. 060,000 stamps issued over papers posted. and has such a sleepy, stupid look, that you In weight, 187 tons of paper and print pass would never think he was guilty of taking up and down the ingenious "lift" every other persons' property. He is one of the week and thence to the uttermost corners of most arrant thieves that ever visited a workthe earth-from Blackfriars to Botany Bay, shop, a farm, or a school-house. and the Strand to Chusan .- Dicken's Household Hords.

# Confessions of a Vegetarian.

I am a regular downright vegetarian, I am. I taste nothing that has been connected with blood, and my stomach is as free from the flesh of beasts, birds, and fishes, as it is from that of my own species. I go the whole hog without killing him, and if I were a snob I should shudder when making use of his bristles. I had once some hair bottomed chairs, but my conscience was so tender that I could not sit down upon them without feeling a degree of horror, so I gave them away for the sake of peace, and got some air-bottomed ones instead. And now, considering the whole, it may literally be said of me that I live upon the wind. My shoes are made of gutta percha and west of England. The phrase "nothing like leather," don't suit me I cannot look at the article without thinking of blood. Shirt and other buttons made of

bone, I abominate; they smell of death, and that sickens me. So I wear no buttons but those made of paper machie, which in reality are vegetable buttons. I burnt my wife's muff last week, and threw away a half a score of kid gloves; and the skin of the poor dumb animals melts me. I hate the butchers with so much zeal that I could drown them in the blood they shed, were it permitted me to take life. Myself and a few similar spirits are about forming a society which is to be called the "Anti-devouring Club." The objects of it will be to save all life, from H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co. an adder to a rhinoceros, from a spratt to a Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Geauga, Co., O. whale, from a wasp to an eagle. Persons J. Southam, Brunswick. are to be employed in the forests to prevent the wild beasts from gorging upon each other, and divers will be sent into the deep to tame the sharks and cause the larger fishes J. B. Lambert, Bath, to live upon senweed instead of upon the Isaac Brooks, Linesville, small fry. Green, the geronaut, will be the J. T. Hirst, Mercer, Van Amburg of the birds of prey in the airy regions. And lastly, we shall have all butchers, sausage makers, and rat catchers tried for wilful murder, and when we have found Harriet Pulsipher, Bissels, Geauga co., O. them guilty, as being taken red fank, instead O. O. Brown, Orange, Cuyahoga co., O. of punishing them capitally, we shall send them to Botany Bay, there to vegetate for the rest of their lives upon the esculents from which the place takes its name .- English paper.

### What the Pine Trees Said.

It was a bitter cold morning; the sun shone brightly, but the wind blew a chilling blast over the new fallen snow. "Come little boys," said mamma, "you must go to Uncle Howard's for the milk." "O, it is so cold!" exclaimed Herbert. "So very cold!" echoed Arthur.

"Never mind the cold!" answered mamma; "wrap yourselves up well and walk fast, and you will soon feel warm."

Still the little boys lingered; the coats and tippets-the warm scarlet tippets their aunts had knit-were on, and their mittens in their hands; but still they lingered. "Run along little boys," again said mamma, "go and hear what the pine trees will say."

Arthur looked up; I never heard them say anything; what will they say mamma?" "They almost always say something to me," answered mamma. "The other day, when I was coming home from Uncle Howhey crossed the hall-six being the latest ard's they said 'Hurry home fast; little Beswithout fee. It was just then drizzling And one very bright morning I heard them newspapers. The great window of the de- say, "How pleasant it is! how good God is! partment being thrown open, the first black be cheerful, be happy!" Herbert and Arthur fringe of a thunder-cloud of newspapers listened with interest. "Come," said Arthur. impending over the Post-office was dischar- "I should like to know what they will say to

> They hurried out; and little Bessie watched them through the gate and up the hill, as long as she could see their red tippets. Soon they came to the pine grove. "I don't hear anything," said Herbert,-

The wind blew through the branches with a plied Arthur; "but it is only, 'flow cold it is! 'Run along, or you will freeze.'"

On they went; the wind was piercing cold; and their fingers ached. Arthur was gave them a biscuit to eat, and better than all, spoke kind, comforting words to them. Then with their pail of milk, and a cake for

They were soon at home, and with bright count what they had seen and heard. " And what did the pine trees say?" asked maniona.

"O! they didn't really talk," replied Arthur, "but it seemed as if they were almost -not a soul to late! But what a chaos crying when we went, and they were as "Ah! you have found out the sceret," said

mamma. "The pine trees seem to say just what is in our own hearts. They sighed and complained when you were going feelng cold and sad; but, when you came home bright and happy, the wind through the your hearts little boys, then the pine trees will always echo back gratitude and love."-

# A Family of Thieves.

# BY PHRISBY.

The oldest member of this family thieves, and the one most successful in his thefts, because least watched, is INATTEN-TION. He is very active in the school-room, Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not sometimes sitting on the recitation-seat with the scholars, and filling his pockets with his filehings, which strange to say become invisible as air as soon as he lays his fingers upon them.

He is a nimble, active fellow, almost everywhere at once. You can tell him by a va-

His brother, INDOLENCE, is a great fat felch accounts for the small excess of 10,- low. He spends his time in doing nothing,

These two have a little black-eyed sister, that you would never suspect of being any relation, if you were not told. Her name is Mischier. She has raven curls dancing over her temples, and is overflowing with life and activity. She does not steal so much as her broth-

ers, and is not half so sly, for she snatches all she gets, and then laughs you in the face for letting her have it. She is very troublesome among the little folks, but she finds a great many that like her.

and I am very sorry to have to say that such a nice, still body will pick pockets.

Most of my young readers have seen her, I dare say, and know just how she looks .-Now, Helen, Susan, Charles, and Henry, what is it that these thieves steal?

Anger and hate hide good counsel.

### Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested nd authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in heir respective localities.

has. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medinaco., O. Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio. Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.

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### LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancello Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844. I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in a moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it ONE Copy of the Magazine, and one of the will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character. JOSEPH STORY.

NEW YORK, 7th May, 1844. I approve very much of the plan of the Living Age;' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT. WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1844.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

# PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain Scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Atheneum, the bus und industrious Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval remitations. B. Any newspaper within 500 miles of Cleveland inserting this three times shall recove bus" und industrious Gazette, the sensible niscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Frazer's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

We hope that, by 'winnowing the whea from the chaff,' by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste. The LIVING AGE is published every Sa

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